MCEW-9801

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

Auto Opening Pass-Through Window

by:

Jason T. Epps,

Dan L. Terry

and

Jackson G. Weaver

Auto Op ning Pass Through Window

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains to access windows and similar equipment more particularly to access windows for drive-through and walk-up fast food service installations. These access windows are typically provided in a building, such as a fast-food service establishment, a convenience drive-up food store, a service station attendant's booth, a free-standing kiosk, or the like.

The present invention especially relates to access windows typically installed on the side of a building adjacent a driveway or sidewalk to facilitate business transactions between a clerk and a customer. Such windows are conventionally located in a manner permitting an attendant to view the customer approaching his window and to personally transact business with the customer.

In a typical commercial environment a drive-up access window must easily permit the clerk to transact business with a customer and yet provide the necessary isolation between the outside environment and the inside environment to satisfy health and safety requirements.

Prior art windows are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,411,102; U.S. Patent No. 4,442,630; U.S. Patent No. 4,733,498; and U.S. Patent No. 4,641,460. The windows may be actuated solely by manual force or by electrical motors triggered by a clerk or by the presence of a clerk.

Mechanically operated prior art devices require a substantial amount of physical exertion to operate as many windows in busy fast-food establishments may be operated in excess of 900 times per day. In an effort to reduce the

physical strain and exertion associated with such operation many fast-food establishment employees resort to mechanically blocking a window in the open position which violates many local and state health codes. In some cases motor operators have been installed in such windows, however, switches and the like used to trigger the windows also have proven problematic inasmuch as the clerks typically must open the windows without the use of their hands. Where automatic sensing means have been used, the auto-sensing means for the motor-operated windows has also proved problematic as the windows open unintentionally due to employee traffic in the proximity of the window or in some cases close inadvertently whenever the clerk fails to maintain a physical pose in a manner that breaks an infrared beam or the like.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention meets the above-mentioned disadvantages by providing a reliable sensor and triggering device for a motor-assisted fast-food service window. The present invention uses an upwardly focused light emitting diode (LED) emitter/receiver sensor in a new and novel fashion that substantially reduces the number of times that a fast-food service window is unintentionally opened while at the same time providing for reliable sensing of a clerk in the fast-food window area just prior to providing a customer with food, drinks, change or other items required whenever business is transacted. The invention is further characterized by the application of an infrared emitter/receiver sensor in a manner not requiring a fixed reflective surface to serve in a manner to return the infrared beam from the emitter to the receiver.

The preferred embodiment of the apparatus comprises a plurality of upwardly focused infrared emitter/receivers mounted on the internal side of a fast-food service window at an angle slightly off of the horizontal plane in a manner emitting an infrared beam at an angle slightly askew of the vertical axis. The sensors are used to detect an employee in the immediate proximity of a fast-food service window as the clerk bends over the horizontal service shelf as the clerk begins to reach towards a customer. The sensors, although focused towards the interior of a building, do not detect employees or traffic in the immediate vicinity of the fast-food service window thereby virtually eliminating the unintentional opening of the window. In the preferred embodiment, the sensor circuit is equipped with a time delay of approximately 0.2 seconds (2/10 seconds) time delay in sensing an object as an additional aid in eliminating false openings and closings of the access window. The uniquely oriented sensors are connected to an electric motor operator which opens the window as an employee prepares to deliver merchandise or other items to a customer. As the clerk retreats from the fast-food service window area, the sensors then detect the absence of the clerk thereby causing the motor operator to close the fast-food service window.

In the preferred embodiment, the electrically operated service window also is equipped with a switch to facilitate the use of the window by a wheel-chair bound clerk or handicapped clerk who may not bend over the horizontal service shelf in the traditional manner. In this fashion a wheel-chair bound employee can open the window by operating the switch and thereafter close the window by again operating the switch in the other direction. When the switch is oriented

such as to close the window, the window is also returned to the automatic operation phase in a manner that will permit it to again properly detect the proximity of an employee reaching across the horizontal service area as such employee reaches towards a customer on the outside of the window.

The various features and principles of the invention will become obvious to those skilled in the art upon review of the detailed description in conjunction with the appended drawings and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the fast-food access window of the present invention with a cut-away of the outer wall of a building, the access window mounted within a window frame, having a motor-operated sliding window pane (so as to permit transactions between the attendant within the building or kiosk and a customer outside the building or kiosk), a fixed window pane, a plurality of upwardly focused proximity sensors mounted on a sensor mount and the sensor mount attached to the bottom ~~window~~ frame member adjacent the sliding pane.

FIGURE 2 is a detailed view ~~of the area designated in Figure 1,~~ illustrating the sliding window pane described in Figure 1 with two proximity sensors mounted on the sensor mount attached to the bottom frame member of the access window frame.

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of the access window of the present invention with a partial view of the access window frame and sliding window pane, and the proximity sensor mount detached from the bottom frame member.

FIGURE 4 is a cross-section (viewed at line 4-4 in Figure 3) illustrating the proximity sensor mount and the bottom window frame attached to ~~a portion of~~ the ~~inside~~ building wall.

FIGURE 5 is perspective view of a prior art electrically-operated access window, with a sliding window pane, a fixed window pane, an infrared emitter, infrared receiver, and a window frame member.

FIGURE 6 is a diagram illustrating the infrared fixed-field diffused sensing arrangement used for the proximity sensors used in the present inventions.

Corresponding reference numbers indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings, and with specific reference to Figures 1, 2, and 3, a cutaway of ~~the~~ a building wall ~~is generally indicated at 10, is~~ shown ~~to~~ ~~have~~ having an inside wall ~~portion~~ 11 with an access window 15 of the present invention ~~installed within~~ attached to the building wall 10. The access window 15, having a sliding window pane member 16, a fixed window pane member 17, a bottom frame member 18, a left frame member 19, a right frame member 20, and a top frame member 21. Although the preferred embodiment features a sliding window pane, a movable window member that hinged at one ~~edge or articulate in a manner~~ that creates an opening to permit access to a customer is similarly envisioned as an comparable embodiment. The sliding window pane member having a window handle 22 with thumb screw latch 63 located above the handle 22 and latch receiver 23. In the preferred embodiment, the access window

frame members are made of stainless steel and the window pane members of tempered safety glass framed with stainless steel members and sealed with rubberized sealing materials in a manner well known by those skilled in the art. The preferred embodiment of the present invention ~~having~~ has a plurality of upwardly focused proximity sensors 29 attached and mounted on a proximity sensor mount 30. The proximity sensor mount 30 attached to the bottom frame member 18 by means of screws or other comparable fasteners 31. In the preferred embodiment ~~the motor operator (not shown)~~ and electronic control circuit board (not shown) are mounted behind the top frame member 21 in a manner to operate the sliding pane member 16 in a manner that would be apparent to one skilled in the art. The sliding window pane member 16 is operated in a manner to facilitate a clerk standing within the building to transact business with a customer standing or sitting immediately outside the access window, such as at a drive-up window in a fast-food service establishment.

Referring now to ~~Figure~~ Figures 4 and 6, ~~a cross-section at line 4 shown in Figure 3,~~ one of the upwardly focused proximity sensors 29 is illustrated on the sensor mount 30 in cutaway view. The proximity sensors 29 are those such as manufactured by Banner Engineering Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota and identified by Banner Engineering Corporation as its T30 Series of Fixed-Field sensors. Each of the T30 Series proximity detectors used in the preferred embodiment of the present invention have an LED emitter, two light detectors or receivers, accompanying receiver lens and emitter lens integral in a single detector. Each of the detectors is cylindrical in configuration. In the preferred embodiment an infrared fixed-field diffused sensing arrangement is used. With

the T30 sensors used in a fixed-field diffused sensing arrangement, each sensor has a single LED emitter 50 and two receivers (near receiver or detector 52 and far receiver or detector 51) positioned slightly off center of the lens focal point. This arrangement allows the light to exit the emitter lens 53 at a slight angle. The receivers in the sensor are precisely placed behind the receiver lenses 54 for the proper cutoff distance. As shown in Figure 6, an object is sensed if the amount of light at near receiver or detector 52 (R1) is greater than the amount of light at far receiver or detector 51 (R2). In the preferred embodiment, the proximity sensors are mounted askew of the horizontal plane (illustrated by line 35) in a manner that the centerline 36 of proximity sensor 29 is askew from the vertical axis (illustrated as line 37) by the angle ~~alpha~~. In the preferred embodiment the angle ~~alpha~~ is approximately 10 degrees. An angle ~~alpha~~ of approximately 10 degrees has been found to reliably detect a clerk wishing to service a customer as the clerk reaches across the horizontal service plane proximate to the access window (just prior to servicing a customer). This angle ~~alpha~~ has been found to be such that the proximity sensors substantially reject any false signals, from passing employees who do not intend to service a customer, thereby virtually eliminating the inadvertent opening of the access window. In an attempt to further avoid any false signals a 0.2 second time delay is designed into the detection circuit. As such the time delay requires the presence of a person in the proximity of the sensors for at least 0.2 of a second in order to operate properly to open the window. Similarly, a person must vacate the sensor proximity for at least 0.2 seconds for the window circuit to close the window. The angle ~~alpha~~ of approximately 10 degrees has also been found to be sufficient to avoid a ceiling panel or other ceiling surface from reflecting light

emitted by the LED back to receivers or detectors R1 or in a manner to falsely trigger the window to open.

Another important aspect of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 4 as ring 40. Ring 40 is manufactured from General Electric Valox (a themoplastic material) with the outward surface of the ring shaped in a hexagonal shape. The ring is further milled out in a manner that allows dirt, water, debris, and the like to flow out of the ring and off of the lens' cover. The ring 40 is used as a mounting ring for the proximity sensor 29. The interior surface of ring 40 is circular and has an internal diameter sufficient to avoid obstructing the light emitted by the LED emitter and the light received by the receivers or detectors. In the preferred embodiment, the interior surface of ring 40 is threaded onto the threaded barrel of proximity sensor 29. In the preferred embodiment, ring 40 is of a height of 3/8" or .375" which serves to provide sufficient infrared light travel path such that receiver R2 (in Figure 6) can detect the presence of a person or object even when a clerk is in contact with the sensor 29. Sensor ring 40 thereby serves to prevent a clerk or an object of the clerk's clothing from coming in direct contact with the sensor 29 in a manner that completely eliminates receivers R2 and R1 from receiving any light emitted by emitter E.

An electrical circuit for a motor ~~window~~ window operator including motor, electronic control and accompanying circuit board, and linkages to open and close the sliding window panel would be apparent to one skilled in the art. Typically, an electric motor is linked to the sliding window pane 16 by means of a belt drive from the output of a motor shaft. In the preferred embodiment the motor is such that it is energized and operates to open the sliding window pane

whenever a clerk is detected within the sensing field of the sensors 29 and the motor is thereafter reversed thereby causing the window pane 29 to close when a clerk is no longer detected within the sensing field of proximity detector 29. Appropriate limit switches serve to limit the opening and closing distance of the window pane 29. In addition to typical limit switches, a clutch is typically employed together with a motor and belt drive to permit manual intervention to cause the window to open in the event of power failure or to prevent the window from continuing to open or close whenever it is partially or completely obstructed by a person, a person's limb, or an object.

Figure 5 illustrates a prior art electrically operated window. Reference numbers use are used in the same fashion and for the same members are those set forth for Figure 1. In Figure 5 an infrared emitter 61 and infrared receiver 62 are mounted on mount 60. The prior art device requires an employee or clerk to stand between the emitter 61 and receiver 62 in order to break the infrared beam to operate the window. The infrared beam used in this prior art device, is fairly narrow. While this narrow beam minimizes false triggering by passing employees, it also results in inadvertent closing of the window when a clerk or employee stoops over in an arching manner to service a customer rather than standing rigidly and in a manner to interrupt the infrared beam between the emitter 61 and the receiver/detector 62.

By upwardly focusing the proximity sensors, the present invention addresses and comprehends the posture of a fast-food service employee providing service to a customer while at the same time minimizing the inadvertent opening of the fast-food service window by passing employees who

are not attempting to service a customer. The present invention further addresses and comprehends the propensity of a fast-food service employee who typically presses against the horizontal service area, by providing mounting rings 40 which minimize the potential of completely blocking the light reflected from the LED emitter 50 back to the receiver/detector 52.

In view of the above, it will be seen that the other objects of this invention are achieved and other advantageous results obtained.

As various changes could be made in the above constructions without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.